

## OUR TRADE WITH CUBA.

**An Inviting Field for the Enterprise  
Characteristic of Americans.**

**Extensive Trade Transactions Between  
This Country and the Island—Good  
Markets for United States  
Products.**

Cuba is a country of practically two products—sugar and tobacco—and one market—the United States, says the *Troy Press*. The scarcity of trustworthy statistics renders it impossible to do more than approximate in touching upon the commercial relations between that country and the United States, and the best data that can be obtained in this direction come from the British consul general at Havana. While Cuba raises and exports to this country vast amounts of tobacco, its exports of sugar greatly outweigh in value the tobacco production. Further than this nine-tenths of the entire amount of sugar exported comes to this country. The table referred to, which is reproduced in the *Engineering Magazine* by E. Sherman Gould, C. E., shows that between 1891 and 1894 Cuba furnished one-third of the entire cane sugar production of the world. No doubt much of this exportation to this country in turn is exported in other forms, a certain quantity finding its way back to Cuba in the form of "sweet goods." It may be said, therefore, that the entire commercial existence of the island is dependent upon sugar. On the other hand the cultivation of the cane, the grinding of it, the treatment of the juice and the necessary transportation require a vast amount of machinery, implements, rails, locomotives and other rolling stock.

The total yearly value of all exports from Cuba to this country is estimated at about \$60,000,000. This great value in exports, then, is sent by a country without manufactures to the greatest manufacturing country in the world, and one in which the danger of overproduction is supposed to be a standing menace. It is, therefore, apparent that these imports should be paid for by us with manufactured goods. Yet the balance of trade is largely against us. The total value of the exports from the United States to Cuba last year was but about \$23,000,000, less than one-half the value of the imports from that country. There is evidently room for over \$30,000,000 worth of our manufactured goods in Cuban markets. Worse than this, about one-half of the value of our exports the past year—which is proportionately the same for many preceding years—consisted of bread-stuffs, provisions, etc., while wood and woodworks amounted to about one-eighth, and coal, iron, hardware and machinery entered the list for about one-fourth of the entire amount.

Without going further into detail it is sufficient to state that Cuba offers an inviting field for American enterprise. Her prosperity and even her very ex-

commercial relations with this country. It ought to be comparatively easy for us to complete the commercial conquest of the island; but, as we have said in referring previously to our commercial transactions with other countries, we should deal with her only "on the square." The market is one that recognizes and fully appreciates fair dealing. Further, the Americans are at a disadvantage, we are informed, by their careless selection of their representatives in Cuban markets. Many of them are reported to be too sharp dealers, and few of them are able to speak Spanish. We should be ready to give the Cubans exactly what they want and are willing to pay for. The rule should apply to all countries, for that matter. There would be little complaint of overproduction if we were to take advantage of every market that offered, no matter how insignificant it might at first appear. We should be constantly on the lookout for new markets in every part of the world and for every product manufactured within this country. With the United States practically in control of the commerce of Cuba, it is hardly consistent to see the balance of trade against us so heavily as is shown by the figures given by the British consul general at Havana.

### A VALUABLE RELIC.

**How the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association Secured a Washington Coach.**

In connection with the restoration of the old coach-house, which was entirely rebuilt by Michigan during the past year, there is an interesting story of the search for one of Washington's old coaches to replace in the old quarters. Though a search was instituted a year ago in New York and Philadelphia for the lost coach, says the *New York Post*, there were no traces of it up to the date of the completion of the coach-house in May. At that time Mr. Dodge, the superintendent at Mount Vernon, ascertained that a Washington coach had been sold from an auction room in Philadelphia to Forepaugh's Circus company for fifty dollars, and also that the Pennsylvania commissioners had tried unsuccessfully to get it from the company last summer for the Columbian exposition. Mr. Dodge immediately corresponded with Forepaugh's and Barnum & Bailey's circus companies, and also with Mr. Brownfield, chairman of the Pennsylvania commissioners. Mr. Brownfield used the large opportunities at his command in getting on the track of the coach, and in June a letter was received from him to the effect that the coach had been traced to the wreck of a circus train "in the west," and was probably a ruin. But the end was not yet. Suspecting that he might have been misled, Mr. Brownfield renewed the hunt, which ultimately resulted in finding the coach safely stored away. Mr. Dodge at once opened negotiations for its purchase, but further proceedings were arrested by Mr. Brownfield's reserving for himself the privilege of presenting the coach to the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association.

## OUR MILITARY RESOURCES.

**No Other Nation Can Muster So Large an Army as Uncle Sam.**

The United States has been said to be a warlike nation without being a military nation. Its war potentialities are vast indeed, says the *Boston Journal*. It showed that thirty years ago, when with only a little more than half its present population it mustered more than 3,000,000 men under arms in the union and confederate forces. There is now in America the enormous total of 9,900,000 men of military age eligible for military service. No civilized country in the world could place such a gigantic host of men in the field in an emergency.

Of course, the actual number of organized, drilled and uniformed citizen soldiers is only a small fraction of this, but the real available military strength of the United States is only inadequately appreciated by the average American. The military spirit which the civil war engendered has not died out among the American youth. On the contrary, it has amply held its own, if it has not increased. Never before was the national guard of the several states so strong in numbers, so well armed, so excellently disciplined. There are 112,190 of these volunteers in all, representing infantry, cavalry and artillery. Their efficiency widely varies, being high as a rule, in the old, rich, and populous states, and less satisfactory in the newer and sparsely-settled communities.

New York heads the list in numbers, with a well-equipped force of 12,810 officers and men—as large as a fighting army corps of the rebellion. Pennsylvania has a force of 8,614, whose motto was tried two years ago at Homestead. Ohio has 6,125 and Massachusetts 5,965. As it happens, the states in which the present strike centers are well prepared for such an emergency. Illinois militia body musters 4,777 men; Indiana's, 2,633; Iowa's, 2,351; Missouri's, 2,415, and Michigan's, 2,801. Illinois is particularly fortunate in the character of its fine city regiments.

The entire organized militia of the United States is subject to the orders of the president and can be moved and concentrated wherever occasion for its presence arises. When to this great army of 100,000 men are added the 25,000 regulars and the 2,000 or 3,000 blue jackets and marines of the warships on the home station it is obvious that there is something more than the policeman's club between the American people and anarchy.

### MULEY HASSAN AND THE JEWS.

**He Presented to Them Only the Benevolent Side of His Character.**

The Jewish subjects of Muley Hassan will sincerely lament his sudden death. Nothing, it is true, could be much worse to our ideas than the condition of the Jews under the late sultan, but a lower depth may yet open in the deep. Muley Hassan presented to the Jews only the benevolent side of his character. He showed no countenance to the oppressors of the Jews, says the *London Jewish Chronicle*.